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To LIG. v. n. [*leggen*, Dutch.] To lie.
 Thou kenst the great care
 I have of thy health and thy welfare,
 Which many wild beasts *liggen* in wait,
 For to entrap in thy tender state. *Spenser's Pastorals*.

LIGAMENT. n. f. [*ligamentum*, from *ligo*, Latin; *ligament*, French.]
Ligament is a white and solid body, softer than a cartilage, but harder than a membrane; they have no conspicuous cavities, neither have they any fenel, lest they should suffer upon the motion of the joint: their chief use is to fasten the bones, which are articulated together for motion, lest they should be dislocated with exercise. *Quincy*.
 Be all their *ligaments* at once unbound,
 And their disjointed bones to powder ground. *Sandys*.
 The incus situate between the two former is one way joined to the malleus, the other end being a process fixed with a *ligament* to the stapes. *Holder's Elements of Speech*.
 2. [In popular or poetical language.] Any thing which connects the parts of the body.
 Though our *ligaments* betimes grow weak,
 We must not force them till themselves they break. *Denb.*
 3. Bond; chain; entanglement.
 Men sometimes, upon the hour of departure, do speak and reason above themselves; for then the soul, beginning to be freed from the *ligaments* of the body, reasons like herself, and discourses in a strain above mortality. *Addison's Spectator*.
 LIGAMENTAL. n. f. [from *ligament*.] Composing a *ligament*.
 LIGAMENTOUS. n. f. ment.
 The urachus or *ligamentous* passage is derived from the bottom of the bladder, whereby it dischargeth the watery and urinary part of its aliment. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
 The clavicle is inserted into the first bone of the sternon, and bound in by a strong *ligamentous* membrane. *Wiseeman*.

LIGATION. n. f. [*ligatio*, Latin.]
 1. The act of binding.
 2. The state of being bound.
 The flumber of the body seems to be but the waking of the soul: it is the *ligation* of sense, but the liberty of reason. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 487.

LIGATURE. n. f. [*ligature*, French; *ligatura*, Latin.]
 1. Any thing bound on; bandage.
 He deludeth us also by philters, *ligatures*, charms, and many superstitious ways in the cure of diseases. *Brown*.
 If you slit the artery, and thrust into it a pipe, and cast a strait *ligature* upon that part of the artery; notwithstanding the blood hath free passage through the pipe, yet will not the artery beat below the *ligature*; but do but take off the *ligature* it will beat immediately. *Ray on Creation*.
 The many *ligatures* of our English drefs check the circulation of the blood. *Spectator*, No. 576.
 I found my arms and legs very strongly fastened on each side to the ground; I likewise felt several slender *ligatures* across my body, from my arm-pits to my thighs. *Gulliver's Travels*.
 2. The act of binding.
 The fatal noose performed its office, and with most strict *ligature* squeezed the blood into his face. *Arbutnot's Diet*.
 Any stoppage of the circulation will produce a dropy, as by strong *ligature*, or compression. *Arbutnot on Diet*.
 3. The state of being bound.
 Sand and gravel grounds easily admit of heat and moisture, for which they are not much the better, because they let it pass too soon, and contract no *ligature*. *Mortimer's Husband*.
 LIGHT. n. f. [*leoht*, Saxon.]
 1. That quality or action of the medium of sight by which we see.
 Light is propagated from luminous bodies in time, and spends about seven or eight minutes of an hour in passing from the sun to the earth. *Newton's Opticks*.
 2. Illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge.
 Of those things which are for direction of all the parts of our life needful, and not impossible to be discerned by the light of nature itself, are there not many which few mens natural capacity hath been able to find out. *Hooker, b. i.*
 Light may be taken from the experiment of the horsetooth ring, how that those things which alluige the strife of the spirits, do help diseases contrary to the intention desired. *Bacon's Natural History*, No. 968.
 I will place within them as a guide
 My umpire conscience, whom if they will hear
 Light after light well us'd they shall attain,
 And to the end perfiting fate arrive. *Milton's Par. Lost*.
 I opened Ariosto in Italian, and the very first two lines gave me light to all I could desire. *Dryden*.
 If this internal light, or any proposition which we take for inspired, be conformable to the principles of reason, or to the word of God, which is attested revelation, reason warrants it. *Locke*.
 The ordinary words of language, and our common use of them, would have given us light into the nature of our ideas, if considered with attention. *Locke*.
 The books of Varro concerning navigation are lost, which

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no doubt would have given us great light in those matters. *Arbutnot on Coins*.
 3. The part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or in which the light is supposed to fall.
 Never admit two equal lights in the same picture; but the greater light must strike forcibly on those places of the picture where the principal figures are; diminishing as it comes nearer the borders. *Dryden's Discrepancy*.
 4. Reach of knowledge; mental view.
 Light, and understanding, and wisdom, like the wisdom of the gods, was found in him. *Dan, v. 11*.
 We saw as it were thick clouds, which did put us in some hope of land, knowing how that part of the South sea was utterly unknown, and might have islands or continents that hitherto were not come to light. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 They have brought to light not a few profitable experiments. *Bacon's Natural History*.
 5. Point of view; situation; direction in which the light falls.
 Frequent consideration of a thing wears off the strangeness of it; and shews it in its several lights, and various ways of appearance, to the view of the mind. *South*.
 It is impossible for a man of the greatest parts to consider any thing in its whole extent, and in all its variety of lights. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 409.
 An author who has not learned the art of ranging his thoughts, and setting them in proper lights, will lose himself in confusion. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 291.

6. Explanation.
 I have endeavour'd, throughout this discourse, that every former part might give strength unto all that follow, and every latter bring some light unto all before. *Hooker, b. i.*
 We should compare places of scripture treating of the same point: thus one part of the sacred text could not fail to give light unto another. *Locke's Essay on St. Paul's Epistles*.
 7. Any thing that gives light; a pharos; a taper.
 That light we see is burning in my hall;
 How far that little candle throws his beams,
 So shines a good deed in a naughty world. *Shakespeare*.
 Then he called for a light, and sprang in, and fell down before Paul. *Acts xvi. 29*.
 I have set thee to be a light of the Gentiles, for salvation unto the ends of the earth. *Acts xiii. 47*.
 Let them be for signs.
 For seasons, and for days, and circling years;
 And let them be for lights, as I ordain
 Their office in the firmament of heav'n,
 To give light on the earth. *Milton's Par. Lost*.
 I put as great difference between our new lights and ancient truths, as between the sun and an evanid meteor. *Glanville's Sleep*.
 Several lights will not be seen,
 If there be nothing else between;
 Men doubt because they stand so thick i' th' sky,
 If those be stars that paint the galaxy. *Cowley*.
 I will make some offers at their safety, by fixing some marks like lights upon a coast, by which their ships may avoid at least known rocks. *Temple*.
 He still must mourn
 The sun, and moon, and ev'ry starry light,
 Eclips'd to him, and lost in everlasting night. *Prior*.
 LIGHT. adj. [*leoht*, Saxon.]
 1. Not tending to the center with great force; not heavy.
 Hot and cold were in one body fixt,
 And soft with hard, and light with heavy mixt. *Dryden*.
 These weights did not exert their natural gravity till they were laid in the golden balance, inasmuch that I could not guess which was light or heavy whilst I held them in my hand. *Addison's Spectator*, No. 463.
 2. Not burdensome; easy to be worn, or carried, or lifted; not onerous.
 Horse, oxen, plough, tumbril, cart, waggon, and wain,
 The lighter and stronger the greater thy gain. *Tusser*.
 It will be light, that you may bear it
 Under a cloak that is of any length. *Shakespeare*.
 A king that would not feel his crown too heavy, must wear it every day; but if he think it too light, he knoweth not of what metal it is made. *Bacon's Essays*.
 3. Every light and common thing incident into any part of man's life. *Hooker, b. ii.*
 Light suitings give us leisure to complain,
 We groan, but cannot speak, in greater pain. *Dryden*.
 4. Easy to be performed; not difficult; not valuable.
 Forgive
 If fictions light I mix with truth divine,
 And fill these lines with other praise than thine. *Fairfax*.
 Well pleas'd were all his friends, the talk was light,
 The father, mother, daughter, they invite. *Dryden*.
 5. Easy to be acted on by any power.
 Apples of a ripe flavour, fresh and fair,
 Mellow'd by winter from their cruder juice,
 Light of digestion now, and fit for use. *Dryden's Juvenal*.
 6. Not

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6. Not heavily armed.
 Paulus Bachitius, with a company of light horsemen, lay close in ambush, in a convenient place for that purpose. *Knol*.
 7. Active; nimble.
 He to light was at legerdemain,
 That what he touch'd came not to light again. *Spenser*.
 Ahabel was as light of foot as a wild roe. *2 Sam. ii. 18*.
 There Stamford came, for his honour was lame
 Of the gout three months together;
 But it prov'd, when they fought, but a running gout,
 For heels were lighter than ever. *Denham*.
 Youths, a blooming band;
 Light bounding from the earth at once they rise,
 Their feet half viewless quiver in the skies. *Pope's Odyss.*
 8. Unencumbered; unembarrassed; clear of impediments;
 Unmarried men are best masters, but not best subjects;
 for they are light to run away. *Bacon*.
 9. Slight; not great.
 A light error in the manner of making the following trials
 was enough to render some of them unsuccessful. *Boyle*.
 10. Not cras; not gross.
 In the wilderness there is no bread, nor water, and our
 soul loatheth this light bread. *Num. xxi. 5*.
 Light fumes are merry, grosser fumes are sad.
 Both are the reasonable soul run mad. *Dryd. Nun's Tale*.
 11. Easy to admit any influence; unsteady; unsettled; loose.
 False of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand. *Shakespeare*.
 These light vain persons fill are drunk and mad
 With surtings, and pleasures of their youth. *Davies*.
 They are light of belief, and great listeners after news. *Howell*.
 There is no greater argument of a light and inconsiderate
 person, than prophandy to scoff at religion. *Tillotson's Sermon*.
 12. Gay; airy; without dignity or solidity; trifling.
 Seneca cannot be too heavy, nor Plautus too light. *Shakespeare*.
 13. Not chaste; not regular in conduct.
 Let me not be light,
 For a light wife doth make a heavy husband. *Shakespeare*.
 14. [From *light*, n. f.] Bright; clear.
 As soon as the morning was light, the men were sent
 away. *Gen. xiv. 3*.
 The horses ran up and down with their tails and mains on
 a light fire. *Knellis*.
 15. Not dark; tending to whiteness.
 In painting, the light and a white colour are but one and
 the same thing: no colour more resembles the air than white,
 and by consequence no colour which is lighter. *Dryden*.
 Two cylindric bodies with annular foci, found with sharks
 teeth, and other shells, in a light coloured clay. *Woodward*.
 LIGHT. adv. [for *lightly*, by colloquial corruption.] Lightly;
 cheaply.
 Shall we set light by that custom of readings, from whence
 so precious a benefit hath grown. *Hooker, b. v.*
 To LIGHT. v. a. [from *light*, n. f.]
 1. To kindle; to inflame; to set on fire.
 Swinging coals about in the wire, thoroughly lighted them. *Boyle*.
 This truth shines so clear, that to go about to prove it,
 were to light a candle to seek the sun. *Glanville's Sleep*.
 The maids, who waited her commands,
 Ran in with lighted tapers in their hands. *Dryden*.
 Be witness lights, and strike Jocasta dead,
 If an immodest thought, or low desire,
 Inflamm'd my breast since first our loves were lighted. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus*.
 Absence might cure it, or a second mistress
 Light up another flame, and put out this. *Addison's Cato*.
 2. To give light to; to guide by light.
 A beam that falls,
 Fresh from the pure glance of thine eye,
 Lighting to eternity. *Craftsman*.
 Ah hopeless, lasting flames! like those that burn
 To light the dead, and warm th' unfruitful urn. *Pope*.
 3. To illuminate.
 The sun was set, and vesper to supply
 His absent beams, had lighted up the sky. *Dryden*.
 4. Up is emphatically joined to light.
 No sun was lighted up the world to view. *Dryd. Ovid*.
 5. [From the adjective.] To lighten; to ease of a burthen.
 Land some of our passengers,
 And light this weary vessel of her load. *Fairy Queen*.
 To LIGHT. v. n. [*licht*, by chance, Dutch.]
 1. To happen; to fall upon by chance.
 No more fettered in valour than disposed to justice, if either
 they had lighted on a better friend, or could have learned to
 make friendship a child, and nothe the father of virtue. *Sidney*.
 The prince, by chance, did on a lady light,
 That was right fair, and fresh as morning rose. *Fa. Qu.*
 Happily, your eye shall light upon some toy
 You have desire to purchase. *Shakespeare*.
 As in the tides of people once up, there want not stirring

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winds to make them more rough; so this people did light
 upon two ringleaders. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*
 Of late years, the royal oak did light upon count Rhodophil.
 The way of producing such a change on colours may be
 easily enough lighted on, by those conversant in the solutions
 of mercury. *Boyle on Colours*.
 He fought by arguments to sooth her pain;
 Nor those avail'd; at length he lights on one,
 Before two moons their orb with light adorn,
 If heav'n allow me life, I will return. *Dryden*.
 Truth, light upon this way, is of no more avail to us than
 error; for what is so taken up by us, may be false as well as
 true; and he has not done his duty, who has thus stumbled
 upon truth in his way to preferment. *Locke*.
 Whoever first lit on a parcel of that substance we call
 gold, could not rationally take the bulk and figure to de-
 pend on its real essence. *Locke*.
 As wily reynard walk'd the streets at night,
 On a tragedian's mask he chanc'd to light,
 Turning it o'er, he mutter'd with disdain,
 How vast a head is here without a brain. *Addison*.
 A weaker man may sometimes light on notions which
 have escaped a wiser. *Wat's Improvement of the Mind*.
 2. [Alliteration, Saxon.] To descend from a horse or carriage.
 When Naaman saw him running after him, he lighted
 down from the chariot to meet him. *2 Kings v. 21*.
 I saw 'em salute on horseback,
 Beheld them when they lighted, how they clung
 In their embracement. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
 Rebekah lifted up her eyes, and when she saw Isaac, she
 lighted off the camel. *Gen. xxiv. 64*.
 The god laid down his feeble rays,
 Then lighted from his glittering coach. *Swift*.
 3. To fall in any particular direction.
 The wounded steed curvets; and, rais'd upright,
 Lights on his feet before: his hoofs behind
 Spring up in air aloft, and lash the wind. *Dryden's Æn.*
 4. To fall; to strike on.
 He at his foe with furious rigour smites,
 That strongest oak might seem to overthrow;
 The stroke upon his shield to heavy lights,
 That to the ground it doubleth him full low. *Fairy Qu.*
 At an uncertain lot none can find themselves grieved on
 whomsoever it lighteth. *Hooker, b. i.*
 They shall hunger no more; neither shall the sun light on
 them, nor any heat. *Rev. vii. 16*.
 On me, me only, as the source and spring
 Of all corruption, all the blame lights due. *Milt. Pa. L.*
 A curse lights upon him presently after: his great army is
 utterly ruined, he himself slain in it, and his head and right
 hand cut off, and hung up before Jerusalem. *South's Sermon*.
 5. To settle; to rest.
 I plac'd a quire of such enticing birds,
 That the will light to listen to their lays. *Shakespeare*.
 Then as a bee which among weeds doth fall,
 Which seem sweet flow'rs, with lustre fresh and gay,
 She lights on that, and this, and tasteth all,
 But pleas'd with none, doth rise and soar away. *Davies*.
 Plant trees and shrubs near home, for them to pitch on at
 their swarming, that they may not be in danger of being
 lost for want of a lighting place. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.
 To LIGHTEN. v. n. [*lht*, Saxon.]
 1. To flash, with thunder.
 This dreadful night,
 That thunders, lightens, opens graves, and roars
 As doth the lion. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar*.
 Although I joy in thee,
 I have no joy of this contract to night;
 It is too rash, too unadvis'd, too sudden;
 Too like the lightning, which doth cease to be
 Ere one can say it lightens. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet*.
 The lightning that lightens out of the one part under hea-
 ven, sheweth unto the other part. *Luke xvii. 24*.
 2. To shine like lightning.
 Yet looks he like a king: behold his eye,
 As bright as is the eagle's, lightens forth
 Controlling majesty. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*
 3. To fall or light. [from *light*.]
 O Lord, let thy mercy lighten upon us, as our trust is in
 thee. *Common Prayer*.
 To LIGHTEN. v. a. [from *light*.]
 1. To illuminate; to enlighten.
 Upon his bloody finger he doth wear
 A precious ring, that lightens all the hole. *Shakespeare*.
 O light, which mak'st the light which makes the day,
 Which sett'st the eye without, and mind within;
 Lighten my spirit with one clear heav'nly ray,
 Which now to view itself doth first begin. *Davies*.
 A key of fire ran all along the shore,
 And lighted all the river with a blaze. *Dryden*.
 Nature